A VIVID ACCOUNT OF THE LANDING AT CAVITE

AND MANILA AND THE PREPARATIONS

amoted to Major-General of Volunteers upon Greene, which was made public at the War Department to-day. Its full text is as follows:

partment te-day. Its full text is as follows:

Headquarters Second Brigade,
Second Division, Eighth Army Corps,
Manila, August 23, 1898.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division,
Eighth Army Corps,
Sir: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this brigade down to and
including the capture of Manila on August 13:
including the capture of Manila on August 13:
The brigade left San Francisco June 15 on the
four transports China, Colon, Zealandia and Senator, and arrived at Cavilé on July II, where I reported for duty to Brigadier-Ceneral T. M. Andersen, on leaving San Francisco the brigade con-

n. On leaving San Francisco sed of the following: First Colorado Infantry, Colonel Irving Hale. First Nebraska Infantry, Colonel John P. Bratt. Tenth Pennsylvania Infantry, Colonel A. L.

Hawkins. First Battalion 18th United States Infantry, Lieu-

First Battation 23d United States Infantry, Lieuerant-Colonel John W. French.
Battery A. Utah Artillery, Captain R. W. Young.
Battery B. Utah Artillery, Captain F. A. Grant.
Battery B. Utah Artillery, Captain F. A. Grant.
Detachment Company A. Engineer Battalion, Second Lieutenant William D. Connor.
The battation of the 23d Infantry was detached
ind landed at Cavité. The other troops were landind landed at Cavité. The other lies or accident,
lamp was established near the beach and named
lamp Dewey. In honor of the distinguished Admiral commanding the United States squadron in
hese waters. The insurgent forces under General
Aguinaldo then occupied a thin line of trenches
and barricades about three thousand yards in
front of us, facing the Spanish works at distances
carying from two hundred to one thousand yards,
but outposts were immediately posted in rear of
the insurgents, to guard against any surprise, in
landed the latter should be driven in by the Spanlanded.

ds. August 1 the Second Division was organized by a Major-General commanding, and I was assigned.

sisted of the troops above named, except the 23d Infantry, and of the following First California Infantry, Colonel James F. Smith, Second Battalion 18th United States Infantry, Major Charles Kellar; both battalions of this regiment under command of Colonel D. D. Van Valzah, First Battalion 3d United States Artillery, Captain James O'Hara, Second Battalion 3d United States Artillery, Captain W. E. Birkhimer. tain W. E. Birkhimer.

Company A. Engineer Battallon, Lieutenan; W. D. Connor.

hese troops were landed on July 27 and August cted under great difficulties, during a heavy and was accompanied by high surf and downpour

Battalion of the same regiment to move forward as far as the crossroad to Pasay, about twelve hundred vards in the rear of the trenches; the 3d Battalion of the same regiment and the three battalions of the list Colorado Infantry to move forward to a line just out of range of the Spanish indintry fire, and there await orders. The let Nebraska Infantry and the battalion of the 18th United States Infantry were held under arms in camp. The 3d Artillery and the let California met with considerable loss in advancing through the infantry fire in rear of our trenches. Captain Hobbs, of the 3d Artillery, was slightly wounded, and Captain Richter, of the 1st California, mortally wounded. One sergeant was killed, and eight men of these two commands were also wounded before reaching the trenches. When they reached there the fire of the Spaniards had practically ceased. Meanwhile, the attack had been sustained by the 16th Pennsylvania Infantry, Battery H of the 3d Artillery and the four guns of the Utah Artillery. For about an hour and a helf the firing on both sides, with artillery and infantry. Battery H of the 3d Artillery and continuous, our expenditure of ammunicion being 160 rounds of artillery and about sixty thousand rounds of infantry. That of the Spaniards was nearly twice as much.

The heaviest losses were sustained by the 2d Battalion of the 16th Pennsylvania, under Major Cuthbertson, which was posted on the right of our intendments and without cover. Major Cuthbertson reports that the Spaniards left their trenches force and attempted to turn our right flank, coming within two hundred yards of his position. But as the night was intensely dark, with huesant and heavy rain, and as no dead or wounded were found in front of his position at daylish, it is possible that he was mistaken, and that the bays fire to which he was uniscaken, and that the bays fire to which he was mistaken, and that the bays fire to which he was mistaken, and that the bays fire to which he was mistaken, and that the bays fire to which he wa

Killed or died of wounds. Wounded.

THE TRENCHES EXTENDED.

This attack demonstrated the immediate necessity of extending our intrenchments to the right, and,

The TRENCHES EXTENDED.

This attack demonstrated the immediate necessity of extending our intrenchments to the right, and, although not covered by my instructions (which were to occupy the trenches from the bay to Calle Real, and to avoid precipitating an engagement). I ordered the ist Colorado and one battallon of the lat California, which occupied the trenches at 9 a. m. August 1, to extend the line of trenches to the Pasay road. The work was begun by these troops, and continued every day by the troops occupying the trenches in turn, until a strong line was completed by August 12, about twelve hundred yards in length, extending from the bay to the east side of the Pasay road. Its left reated on the bay and its right on an extensive rice swamp, practically impossable. The right flank was refused, because the only way to cross a smaller rice swamp, crossing the line about seven hundred yards from the beach, was along a crossroad in rear of the general line. As finally completed the works were very strong in profile, being from five to six feet in height and eight to ten feet in thickness at the base strengthened by bags filled with earth.

The only material available was black soil saturated with water, and without the hags this was washed down and ruined in a day by the heavy and almost incesson rains. The construction of these trenches was constantly interrupted by the enemy; fire. They were occupied by the troops in succession, four battallons being usually sent out for a service of twenty-four hours, and posted with three hattallons in the trenches, and one battallon in reserve along the crossroad to Pasay, Cossack posts being sent out from the latter to guard the camp against any possible surprise from the notices of the most arduous character, the rain being almost incessant and the men having no protection against it; they were wet during the entire tour of twenty-four hours.

After one particularly heavy rain a portion of the irenche contained two feet of water, in which the men had to remain. It could

cupied by the 1st Colorado Infantry. Firing from the Spanish lines began about 10 p. m., and was kept up for more than an hour. It was replied to by the guns of Battery B, Utah Artiliery, but in compliance with instructions the infantry made only a slight response. Casualties were one killed and one wounded. A Spanish shell struck one of the guns, carrying away the sight. The Spanish fire again opened at 5 a. m., August 2, and continued half an hour, but was not replied to.

August 2 the trenches were occupied by the 1st Nebraska and one battailon 1sth United States Infantry. Heavy fire was opened by the Spaniards at 9:45 p. m., and continued for three-quarters of an hour. The commanding officer (Colonel Bratt, 1st Nebraska), being convinced that the Spaniards had left their trenches to attack him, replied vigorously with both artillery and infantry. Casualties, one killed and two wounded.

August 2 and 4 there was no firing, except occasionally between pickets in advance of the trenches.

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August 5 the trenches were occupied by five companies 14th United States Infantry, then temporarily under my command. The Spaniards opened a heavy fire at 7 o'clock in the evening with both artillery and infantry. The artillery fire ceased at 8 o'clock, but the infantry fire particularly on our right flank, was kept up until 10 o'clock. Under the impression that the Spaniards had left their trenches to attack us, the fire was vigorously returned by our troops. Casualities, three killed and seven wounded.

August 6 there was no firing except occasionally between pickets.

August 7 the notice of bombardment after forty-eight hours, or sooner if the Spanish fire continued, was served, and after that date not a shot was fired on either side until the assault was made on August 12. It was with great difficulty, and in some cases not without force, that the insurgents were restrained from opening fire and thus drawing the fire of the Spaniards during this period.

Owing to the heavy storm and high surf it was impossible to communicate promptly with the division commander at Cavité, and I received my instructions direct from the major-general commanding, or his staff officers, one of whom visited my camp every day, and I reported direct to him in the same manner. My instructions were to occupy the insurgent trenches near the beach, so as to be in a good position to advance on Manila when ordered, but meanwhile to aveid precipitating an engagement, not to waste animunition, and fafter August 1 not to return the enemy's fre unless convinced that he had left his trenches and was making an attack in force. These instructions were given daily in the most positive terms to the onlicer commanding in the menemy's fre unless convinced that he had left his trenches and was making an attack from outside the enemy's tree unless convinced that he had left his trenches, and in the main they were faithfully carried out.

More ammunit

After the attack of July 31-August 1 I communi-States steamer Raleigh, anchored about three thousand yards southwest of my camp, asking if he had received orders in regard to the action of ship in case of another attack on my troops,

his ship in case of another attack. He replied:
"Both Admiral Dewey and General Merritt desire to avoid general action at present. If attack too strong for you, we will assist you, and another vessel will come and offer help."

In repeating this message, Lieutenant Tappan. to avoid general action at present. If attack too strong for you, we will assist you, and another vessel will come and offer help."

In repeating this message, Licutenant Tappan, commanding the United States steamer Callao, anchored nearer the beach, sent me a box of blue lights, and it was agreed that if I burned one of these on the beach the Raleigh would at once open fire on the Spanish fort.

On the 2d and again on the 3d I reported to General Merritt that I was perfectly confident of being able to hold the trenches against any force that could be brought against them, and that as the losses in sending forward supports were so neavy before they could reach the trenches I had increased the force posted in them, so that they could probably hold them without assistance from camp. On both days General Merritt replied approving what I had done, but repeating the caution against bringing on an engagement or wasting ammunition in reply to the Spanish fire. On the 4th the Monterey arrived about noon, and as we had then lost nearly sixty men in killed and wounded without being permitted to make a counter-attack I reported to General Merritt requesting that the Monterey be anchored off Fort San Antonio de Abad, and that she demolish it the instant the Spanish artillery again opened fire. On the morning of the 5th General Merrit telegraphed for me to meet him at Bakoor, opposite Cavité, and on arriving there I accompanied him to the Newport, and later, at his request, visited Admiral Dewey on the Olympia.

I explained the situation fully to both, viz.: That I was perfectly able to hold the trenches against any possible attack, but that nearly every night my men were being killed or wounded by Spanish shells or bullets; that my own artillery was not sufficient to silence that of the enemy, but that the larger guns of the Navy could destroy their fort in half an hour. I considered it my duty to make known these facts to them. The Admiral explained his plans in detail, and stated the reasons why he desired to avoid engag

or the establishment of his own headquarters.

and the supervision of the landing of troops and stores until the arrival of the division commander or the establishment of his own headquarters. At 3 p. m. he received a telegram from the division commander directing him to "assume command," which he did. He continued, however, until the arrival of the division commander to direct the officers commanding his troops detailed for trench duty to report to me for instructions.

On the 18th I accompanied General MacArthur in an examination of the entire line of trenches and the Spanish position as seen from them. He vas good enough to approve, in every respect, the selection and construction of the line and the disposition I had made for defending it. On feturaling from the trenches that afternoon we found General Merritt in camp, and he instructed General MacArthur and myself to prepare a plan of attack on the land side of Manila and submit it to him when called upon.

On the 9th the foreign fleet of war vessels which had been anchored in from of Manila withdrew, and was followed by a number of private launches bringing persons and property out of Manila; this in consequence of the forty-eight hours notice of bombardment which expired at noon of that date. General MacArthur and myself were in perfect accord as to the proper method of attacking the Spanish position, and in compliance with General, arrived in camp at 1 p. m. bringing instructions from General Merritt in reply to the memorandum of the previous day, and asking for further information, both of which are contained in a memorandum which I handed to General Baboock, Adjutant-General, arrived in camp at 1 p. m. bringing instructions from General Merritt in reply to the memorandum of the previous day, and asking for further information, both of which are contained in a memorandum which I handed to General Baboock, While we were talking with General Baboock the division commander were received at 5 p. m., and the brigade orders for the attack were immediately issued. On August 12 the orders of the division c

т	HE	LOS	SES	OF	TH	E	AME	RICA	ANS		-	•	A	12	Tot	a1.
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enth Pennsylvania	***		6	29				22			-	-		-	2	10
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est Nebraska	-	-	-	-	1000	-	- 1		-			-	-	-		- 57
ighteenth United States Infantre.	-	-	-		-				9	3	1000	-	-	-	2	
ourteenth United States Infantry.	-	min.	-		-			- 65	- 51	2	-	-		1	1)	
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fairly accurate maps of the country in our front had been prepared. Captain Grove and Lieutenant Means, of the list Colorado, had been particularly active in this work, and fearless in penetrating beyond our lines and close to those of the enemy. As the time for attack approached these officers made a careful examination of the ground between our trenches and Fort San Antonio de Abad, and finally, on August 11. Major J. F. Bell, United States Volunteer Engineers, tested the creek in front of this fort, and ascertained not only that was fordable, but the exact width of the formation which he could examine the Spanish line from the heach, and actually swam in the bay to a point from which he could examine the Spanish line from the beach, and actually swam in the bay to a point from the beach and the Calle Real.

The position assigned to my brigade extended from the beach and the Calle Real. Actillery, were placed in the trenches, and eith battalions, viz., ist Colorado Infaniry, 18th Linius States Infaniry and 3d United State Infaniry and 3d United State Infaniry, and all United State Infaniry and ad United State Infaniry and all United State Infaniry and adult of the Infaniry and Infaniry

The Navy opened fire at 9:30 a. m. and the guns in the trenches at 9:35 o'clock. The firing was deliberate and careful, and nearly every shot took effect in Ean Antonio de Abad, which was silenced

ORDERS TO STOP FIRING.

the city on the north side of the Pasig, and pro-

The manner in which the troops performed their duties, whether fighting, working in the trenches, or sitting still under fire with strict orders not to return it, is worthy of the very highest praise.

The resistance encountered on the lith was much less than anticipated and planned for, but had the resistance been greater the result would have been the same, only the loss would have been greater. Fortunately the great result of capturing this city, the seat of Spanish power in the East for more than three hundred years, was accomplished with a loss of life comparatively insignificant. Of the assistance contributed to bring about this result by the United States Navy on the one hand and the

Philippine insurgents on the other it is not my province to speak.

On the morning of August 14 I was appointed senior member of the commission to arrange the details of the capitulation. The commission met at the ayuntamiento (city hail) at 10 a. m., and concluded its labors and signed the capitulation at 5 p. m. on the same day.

In closing this report I desire to express my appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Captain T. B. Mott, aide-de-camp to the major-general commanding, who has been temporarily attached to my staff since July 27. In posting troops in the trenches, in making reconnoissances, in transmitting orders under fire, and in making reports he has uniformly exhibited courage, military ability and sound judgment, the qualities, in short, which are most valuable in a staff officer.

To the members of my staff, Captain W. G. Bates, assistant adjurant-general: Lleutenant Schuyler Schieffelin, aide-de-camp: Captain W. A. Harper, assistant quartermaster, and Major F. S. Bourns, surgeon, United States Volunteers (the latter on special duty, not medical), all of whom were with me on August 13. I am under obligations for the faithful and intelligent manner in which they performed their duties. They all carried orders under fire, fortunately without any casualties.

F. D. Millet, the well-known artist and author, whom it was my good fortune to know in the Russo-Turkish campaign twenty-one years ago, and G. L. Pathbone were with me in the trenches and in the attack on Manifa on August 13, and rendered valuable service, acting as volunteer addes-de-camp.

The reports of commanding officers of regiments, separate battallors, batteries and engineer commany are transmitted herewith: also two maps, one of Manifa the first and such or the second of the s

NEAR ITS LAST RESTING PLACE.

DR. HALL'S BODY TO BE REMOVED TO THE CHURCH TO-MORROW-DR. SMITH'S SERMON.

Out of respect to the expressed wishes of Mrs. Hall, widow of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, whose body was brought to this city by the Etruria, which arrived on Saturday, there were few callers at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church Parsonnge. Members of the congregation who called at the bours to affect the congregation who called at the pure to affect the congregation of the congregation of the congregation who called at the congregation who called the congregation who ca Mrs. Hall's desire to remain in seclusion, and in deference to that wish they contented themselves body has been placed in the drawing-room of the parsonage, and it will rest there until to-morrow afternoon, when it will be removed to the church, where the funeral services are to be held. The where the funeral services are to be held. The Rev. Thomas C. Hall, a son of Dr. Hall, who was with his father in Ireland when he died, was un-able to accompany his mother and his brother, Professor Robert Hall, on the Etruria for want of passenger accommodation, but he is expected to arrive here on another steamer to-morrow in time to attend the funeral. The details of the services have already been published in The Tribune.

The Rev. Dr. T. Raiston Smith, stated clerk of the New-York Synod, preached at the Fifth Avenue

Presbyterian Church yesterday morning. He made only passing reference to the death of Dr. Hall. Toward the close of his prayer Dr. Smith spoke a few words of hope and courage to the congregation on its bereavement. He chose for his text Hebrews ii, 16: "But now they desire a better country, that

at the first round and made no response. Only twenty-seven shots were fired in fifty-five minutes. General Babeock. Adjutant-General, was present with me in the trenches, and brought instructions from General Merritt to advance with infantry as soon as the artillery was silenced, and to me this a demonstration or a real attack, according the soon as the artillery was silenced, and to me the distance of the battation of the last Colorado along the beach and in the field on its right, and followed this up with the second and then the third battation of the same regiment. I was a light fire from the woods on their fish the fire and then the third battation of the same regiment at distances of about two hundred yards. They min a light fire from the woods on their fish the direct of the same treatment of the same regiment at the rear of the Spanish trenches are regiment to the rear of the Spanish trenches and entered Fort San Antonio de Abad frost was and entered Fort San Antonio de Abad frost was a found empty, except two dead and one wounded; four guns were in it, two field pieces of 3.6-inch and two mountain guns of 2.2-inch, from which the breech-blocks had been removed.

Seeing the fort captured without resistance, I ordered the 18th United States Infantry to move by the left fiank over an of fours, not anticipating any resistance. As they showed themselves, however, a sharp fire was met from the woods near Cingalon, and the second battation deployed to the Fight of the road in the formation for attack at the state of the road in the formation for attack though the enemy could not be an owner, the first of the road in the formation for attack at the same time of the states Infantry and and conduction of his using sewhich had the effect of was replied to the Sanish trenches, which had been removed. When orders to the Sanish trenches, which had been removed for the followed by the first battallin, until it reached the Sanish trenches, which had been prepared the previous was made in the formation for attack at th is, a heavenly: wherefore God is not ashamed to be called their God; for He hath prepared them a city." In the course of his sermon Dr. Smith sald:

It would be an intrusion to attempt here to-day to voice the sorrow of our hearts. That sacred duty is reserved for those chosen by you for another time and place. It is a struggle to repress the sorrow that arises in our hearts, and I shall not err if I ask attention to a theme that may carry consolation, courage and hope. No one can take the Bible and from it construct a map of our future home, for, although we are told that in that place there is no sorrow, no pain, no fear of death, yet our knowledge is so limited that we know not where it is or who its inhabitants are. But suppose we do know nothing of heaven; you and I, who realize what human nature is, know that it is best that we know nothing of this future home. If we knew of its joys and rest and peace we would be miled with a longing that would be intolerable—we would be unnerved. That heaven is a place is often debated, but is not debatable. We cannot think of the soul as an ethereal essence floating in space—an idle speculiation. If you ask me where heaven is I must tell you I don't know, and it is better that we do not know. "In my Father's house are many mansions," and "I go to prepare a place for you," these messages do rot leave you to speculate about floating a tranquil ethereal atom in space. Believe boldly on this subject.

In conclusion Dr. Smith said that we would retain our identity in heaven, and bereaved ones would meet and know those whom they had loved on earth.

DR. PARKHURSTS SERMON.

city on its surrender, cross the bridge, occupy the city on the north side of the Pasig, and protect lives and property there. While the white flag was flying on the walls yet, very sharp firing flag was flying on the walls yet, very sharp firing flag was flying on the walls yet, very sharp firing flag was flying on the walls yet, very sharp firing flag was flying on the walls yet, very sharp firing flag was flying on the walls yet, very sharp firing flag was flying on the walls yet, very sharp firing flag was flying on the walls and there were from the flow on the walls and there were from the captain-General and is colorado were all assembled at this point. While this was being done I received a note from Lieutenant-Coloned Whittier, of General Merritt's staff, written from the Captain-General's office within the walls, asking me to stop the firing outside, as negotiations for surrender were in progress.

I returned within the walls with the messenger, i returned within the walls with the messenger. I returned within the walls with the messenger, in the firing outside, as negotiations for surrender were in progress.

I returned within the walls with the messenger, in the firing outside, as negotiations for surrender were in progress.

I returned within the walls with the messenger, if returned within the walls with the messenger, if the prevent any the firing outside, as negotiations of the firing outside, as negotiations for surrender were in progress.

I returned within the walls with the messenger, if the flow of the Madison that the propagation of the Madison the late Governor-General Augustin, the acting Governor-General Augustin, the acting Governor-General Merritt, who was now on his way ashore from the Newport. I then returned to the troops from the Newport. I then returned to the troops from the Newport. I then returned to the troops from the Newport. I then returned to the troops for the Madison that was the product of the walls, and sent Captain Birkhimer's outside the walls, and sent Captain Birkh

ther informed new swild probably be accepted by General Merritt, who was now will probably be accepted by General Merritt, who was now will probably be accepted by General Merritt, who was now will probably be accepted from the Newport. I desent Captain Birkhiner's of the common that the considerable of the state of the common that the considerable of the state of the common that the considerable of the state of the common that the considerable of the common that the constant current of Gold overface the spanish is place.

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YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

Washington. Oct. 2.—The storm off the South Atlantic Coast of Florida Saturday night has moved to the coast of Georgia. Increasing markedly in intensity, Jacksonville reporting a barometer reading of 20.05 inches at noon Sunday and Charleston an easterly wind of sixty-four miles an hour. This storm is a secondary from a disturbed condition of the Caribbean Sea, and first appeared last Thursdey north of San Domingo, and has been traced since that date by the cordon of stations organized in the West Indian service this summer. Hurricane signals are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Norfolk to Florida, and emergency warnings of hurricane winds were sent to the southeast portion of South Carolina and Georgia. A second storm of great Intensity has moved from the Middle Rocky Mountain region to Manifola. The pressure is high off the New-England coast and in Montana. Bain Middle Rocky Mountain region to Manitobe. The pressure is high off the New-England coast and in Montana. Bain has occurred in the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast, except in New-England, where it has been fair. The temperature has risen in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys; has failen from the Rocky Mountain region to the west side of the Mississippi Valley, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Bain may be expected in the lake region, Middle and Upper Ohio Valley and Middle and South Atlantic States; increasing cloudiness and rain Monday night in New England. The temperature will fail in the Middle and Upper Mississippi valleys. High winds will be experienced on the Middle and South Atlantic coast, but not severe in the interior of the Middle Atlantic States.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

Por New-England, increasing cloudiness, probably showers Monday night; fresh to brisk easterly winds. For Eastern New-York, increasing cloudiness, showers Monday afternoon; fresh to brisk easterly winds. For Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, showers, high easterly winds. showers; high easterly winds.

Showers; high easterly winds.

For District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, rain; brisk easterly winds.

For West Virginia, Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, rain; high southeasterly winds.

HOURS: Morning. Night.
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In this diagram the continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording baroinster. The detted line shows the temperature as recorded at Perry's Pharmacy. Tribune Office, Oct. 3, 1 a. m.-The weather yesterday

was fair and warmer. The temperature ranged between 60 and 75 degrees, the average (70%) being % degree higher than that of the corresponding day of last year.

The weather to-day will be cloudy, with showers in the afternoon.

MR. ESHBAUGH'S FUNERAL.

A FRIEND OF THE BANKER PAYS A TRIBUTE TO

ody of Daniel O. Eshbaugh, president of the New-England Loan and Trust Company, which was found floating off the foot of Teath-st., Hoboken, on Saturday, was still at Hoffman's morgue, in Hoboken, last evening. Arrangements for the removal clair, of which Mr. Eshbaugh was an active memmoved to Montelair to-morrow morning. Services will be held there to morrow afternoon. The body will be buried in the family plot in a cemetery in

In Mr. Eshaugh's pockets was found a letter dated June 15, signed "Charles E. Jefferson," and a reply thereto, typewritten and unsigned, dated June 24, and addressed "The Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, care Broadway Tabernacle, New-York."

and Trust Company, the mystery of whose disappearance last Monday was solved on Saturday by man who commanded respect and affection. The months of broken health, of trouble in the head and indecision of gait, previous to the embarrassment of his company, leave no doubt with his friends that aberration of mind or physical collapse occasioned in some way his death. With a high sense of honor and marked sincerity he combined a justiness of judgment and an untiring fidelity that account for his being so much sought as a fluciary adviser. Not only was he looked up to in Montclair, his home, where he was a director in the Bank of Montchin, president of the Young Men's Christian Association during its successful gathering of funds for a new building, a deacon in the First Congregational Church and for a time superintendent of the Sabbhath-school, on the Advisory Committee of the Children's Home, etc., but he was a trustee of Iowa College (where he was educated), and in New-York a director of The Review of Reviews' Company and a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He was an intelligent student and an unusually competent teacher of the Bible, and was recognized as an active worker, a man of generous sympathies and a liberal giver. He had the gift of winning the confidence of young people, especially boys, to whom he was a cheerful helper; and his memory will be held in reverent affection by all ages and classes who came in contact with him. It is a peculiar testimony to the quality of his manhood that the misfortunes of the company with which he was identified have but served to emphasize the general faith in his honor and his worth." man who commanded respect and affection

OBITUARY.

JOHN LYKE.

Poughkeepsie, Oct. 2 (Special).—John Lyke, of this city, was found dead in his bed at his home early this morning. He was eighty years old. He was born in Ancram, Columbia County. When he reached his majority he went to New-York and entered the Washington Hotel as clerk. Two years later he became treasurer of Van Amburgh's Circus. He remained with Van Amburgh until its Mr. Lyke was made treasurer of the new concern He withdrew after making a fortune and purchased a home in this city, where he had since lived. He laves three sons-Dr. J. H. Lyke, of Millerton: Fred S. Lyke, Supreme Court stenographer, and a younger son. John J. Lyke.

HORATIO N. MAY.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—A cable message received here yesterday announced the death in Germany of Horatto N. May, ex-City Controller of Chicago and one of the best-known business men in the West.

Westfield, Mass., Oct. 2.-Colonel James A. Lakir his home in this town. He was one of the best-krown men in this part of the State and had long been prominent in the Republican party. He served several terms in the Legislature as a Representa-tive and was a candidate for other offices. Colonel Lakin was the founder of the Masons' Fraternal Ac-cident Insurance Company, and for a number of years was its president.

The death was reported yesterday of Minthorne Tompkins Brundage, a broker, at his home in the Hotel Majestic. Mr. Brundage was a son of the late James H. and Mary A. Brundage. He was a member of the Military Club and of Lafayette Post, G. A. R.

Sister Eliza, a deaconess of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island, died on Saturday afternoon from heart disease, caused by old age, in the Home for the Aged, one of the institutions of the Church Charity Foundation in Brooklyn. Sister Eliza was eighty years old, and was received as deaconess of missionary work among the prisoners in the Kings

Hospital and Almshouse.

A few years later she founded St. Phœbe's Mission, which now stands at DeKalbave, and Fort Greene Place. In 1857 she went to North Carolina to open a new field of work, but poor health upset her plans, and she was compelled to return to the North.

Sister Eliza never lived as a community sister, and therefore had no direct connection with any particular order. She boarded in various sections of Brooklyn up to two years ago, when she decided to spend her last days in the Home for the Aged. The funeral will be held in the chapel of the Home at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Rev. Dr. A. C. Bunn, the superintendent of St. John's Hospital, assisted by the Rev. Dr. H. C. Swentzel, pastor of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, will conduct the service.

Newburyport, Mass., Oct. 2.—Solomon Bachman, a well-known New-York business man and manufacturer, died at his summer home yesterday from apoplexy, aged seventy-three years. He was born apoplexy, aged seventy-three years. He was born in Germany, and came to this country early in life and built up a lucrative business manufacturing shawls. He had mills in New-York and Dracut, Mass. He leaves a widow and one daughter, Mrs. M. S. Bernhelmer, of New-York.

EDGAR B. BIRDSALL. Edgar B. Birdsall, a member of an old New-

Rochelle family, died yesterday morning at the home of Mrs. Hettle Secor, at Rye Neck, from heart disease. In the last eight months almost the entire disease. In the last eight months almost the entire family has been wiped out by death. On February 24 Dr. Theodore Birdsall died from heart disease. On July 27 Benjamin Birdsall, father of Dr. Theodore and of Edgar, died in Mamaroneck, and on August 19 Deborah U. Birdsall, wife of Benjamin and mother of the two young men, also died. The father's death was caused by apoplexy and the mother's by heart disease. Mr. Birdsall will be huried in Quaker fildge Cemetery on Tuesday with Quaker ceremonies.

Be advised in time, and cure your cold with Jayne's Expectorant.

MARRIED.

DASH—BABCOCK—On Thursday, September 29, 1868, at Christ Church, Riverdale-on-Hudson, by the Rev. Thomas McKee Brown, assisted by the Rev. J. W. Hegeman, Amy Denison, daughter of the late Charles H. P. Babcock, to John Bowie Dash. GRAY-HAY-On Thursday, September 29, Aitha Rey-noids, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hay, of Sum-mit, N. J., to Mr. Edward Winthrop Gray, of Newark, N. J.

f. Name Notices of marriages and deaths must be in-dorsed with full name and address.

Eshbaugh, Daniel O. Fitz, Corinna J. Frost, Sarah. Gillis, Charles J.

Adams, Charles G.
Allen, Charles F.
Anderson, Harriet Holly,
Bachman, Solomon,
Blanchi, Elizabeth,
Brundage, Minthorne T.
Burrell, William,
Clark, Barnh Wool,
Coakley, Eliza J.
Edwards, William.

Gillis, Charles J.
Hall, John.
Hood, Mary Wright,
Mills, Marion Hull,
Rintoul, James.
Van Wert, Mabel.
Weeks, Samuel

ADAMS—At Englewood, N. J., Saturday, October 1.
Charles G. Adams, only son of George H. and Louise
M. Adams, aged 84 years.
Funeral: service at his late residence on Monday, October
3, at 3 p. m ALLEN-At his residence, No. 153 West 45th-st., Friday,

September 30, 1808, Charles F. Allen, in the 65th year of his age, Funeral services at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, Nos. 4 and 6 West 46th-st., Monday, October 3, 1808, at 11 a. m. Interment at Kensico, at convenience of the family.

Interment at Kensico, at convenience of the tamily.

ANDERSON—On Saturday, October 1, at No. 264 West
47th-at., Harriet Holly, infant daughter of William B.
and Helen T. Anderson.

BACHMAN—Suddenly, at his summer residence, Newburyport, Mass. Saturday, October 1, Solomon, beloved
husband of Sarah Clement Bachman, in his 12d year.

Funeral from his late residence, Newburyport, on Tuesday, October 4, at 10:30 a. m.

BIANCHI—Suddenly, at Paul Smith's, October 1, 1898, Elizabeth, wife of Francesco Blanchi, and daughter of the late John P. Simonson, of Staten Island.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRUNDAGE—At his residence, Hotel Majestic, on Sunday, October 2, Minthorne Tompkins Brundage, son of the late James H. and Mary A. Brundage.

Notice of funeral hereafter. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BURRELL-On Sunday, October 2, 1898, at his reside
No. 218 Park Place Brooklyn, William Burrell, in

CLARK—On Sunday morning, October 2, 1908, Sarah Wool, widow of Richard Inness Clark, esq., and grand-daughter of the late Abraham Busaing, Inche 73d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday avening, October 4, at 8 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 231 West 130th-st.

COAKLEY—On Saturday, October 1, 1898, Eliza J. Coak-ley (Slater Eliza), Deaconess of the Diocese of Long Is.and, in the Sub year of her age. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Orphan House, cor-ner of Albany-ave, and Herkimer-st., Brooklyn, Tues-day October 4, at 2 p. m. EDWARDS-September 21, 1898, Colonel William

ESHRAUGH—Daniel O. Eshbaugh, of Montelair, N. J., in the 19th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at the Congregational Church of Montelair on the arrival of the 2:10 train (D. L. and W. H. R.) from Barciay-st., New-York, on Tuesday, October 4.
Des Moines (Iowa) papers please copy.

FITZ-On Sunday, October 2, Corinna Johnson, wife of the late Inanc Firz, Puneral from her late residence, No. 461 West 164th-st., on Tuesday, October 4, at 4:20 p. m.

FROST—At Garden City, on Friday, September 30, Sarah widow of the late Jacob Frost, in her 82d year Funeral services will be held at the Cathedral, Gardet City, on Monday, October 3, at 1.30 p. m.
Train leaves Flatbush-ave., Brookin, at 12:25 p. m.

HALL—In Bangor, Ireland, on Saturday, September 17, 1808, the Rev. John Hall, D. D. LL, D., paster of the Fifth Avenue Presbyter an Church, New-York, Funeral services at the church, Tuesday, October 4, 1898, p. m., Priends will kindly refrain from sending flowers. Members of the congregation will be admitted at the lecture-room door on 55th-st., from 2 to 2.45 p. m., after which hour the doors will be thrown open to the public.

30. James Rintoul, of New-York, aged at years is months. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his son-in-law, John S. Davenport, eq., No. 6 Tompkins-ave., New-Brighton, Staten Island, Monday, at 11 o'clock.

Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 10:30 boat from New-York. VAN WERT-In this city, October 2, Mabel, daughter of Dr. Charles and Mary C. Van Wert, aged 7 months. Services at house, No. 115 West 97th-st., Monday, F a. m.

Services at house. No. 115 West 91th-st., Monday, B a. m., WEEKS-Suddenly, at his residence, No. 646 Madison-avy, on Thursday, September 29, Samuel Weeks, aged 38 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the runeral from his late residence at 11 o'clock Monday morning.

Woodlawn Station (24th Ward). Harlem Railroad

Special Notices.

Daily, \$10 a year, \$1 per month.
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TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

Closing time shown below.

TRANSATLANTIC MAHLS.

TUESDAY—At 7 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Lahn, via. Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY—At 9 a. m. (supplementary 10:33 a. m.) for Europe, ner s. s. Britannit, via Queenstown; at 10:30 a. m. for Europe, per e. a. Friesland, via Southampton (letters must be directed "per Friesland").

THURSDAY—At 6 a. m. for Europe, per s. a. Auguste Victoria, via Cherbourg, Southampton and Hamburg, Sauthampton (letters must be directed "per Friesland").

Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Easyst and British India, per s. s. La Touraine, via Husry Cetters for other partie of Europe must be directed "per La Touraine"), at 6:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Erturia, via Queenstown (letters for France, Switzerland, Iraly, Spain, Portugal, Turkey Easyst and British India must be directed "per Erruria"); at 8 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. "erkendam, via Rotterdam deleters must be directed "per Erruria"); at 8 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Pulda, via Naples (letters nust be directed "per Fulda"); at 10 a. m. for Soutland direct, per a. s. Ethiopia, via Glasgow detters must be directed "per Fulda"); at 10 a. m. for Soutland direct, per a. s. Ethiopia, via Glasgow detters must be directed "per Fulda"); at 10 a. m. for Soutland direct, per a. s. Ethiopia, via Glasgow detters must be directed "per Fulda"); at 10 a. m. for Soutland direct, per a. s. Ethiopia, via Glasgow detters must be directed "per Fulda"); at 10 a. m. for Potto Bleo and Curacae, also MONDAY—a. 1 n. m. for Potto Bleo and Curacae, also

opened on the piers of the American, Estimated and German steamers, and crumain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sating of steamer.

MAHAS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, ETC.

MONDAY—At 1 p. m. for Porto Rico and Curacao also Venezuela, Savanila and Carthagena, via Curacao per s. s. Maracaibo; at 13 p. m. for Costa Rica. Belize Puerto Cortez and Guatemala, per steamer from Baitimore. ITESDAY—At 1 p. m. for langua and Hayti, per s. s. Navahoe; at 2 p. m. for La Plata countries direct, per s. s. Eastern Frince; at 8:30 p. m. for Newfoundland, per steamer from North Sydney; at 10 p. m. for Jamaica, per steamer from Philadelphia.

WEDNESDAY—At 9:30 a. m. for Brazil, per s. s. Havelus, via Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro detters for North Brazil and La Piata countries must be directed 'per Hevellus'; at 9:30 a. m. for La Piata countries direct, per s. s. Garrick, at 10:30 a. m. for Hydt, per s. s. Prins F. Hendrik 'jettera for Venezuela, Curacao, Trimidad, British and Duten Guiana must be directed 'per Piers F. Hendrik 'jettera for Venezuela, Curacao, Trimidad, British and Duten Guiana must be directed 'per Prins F. Hendrik'); at 12:30 p. m. oupplementary 1:20 p. m.) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, per s. s. Prince, at St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, per s. s. Precoria (letters for Barhados must be directed 'per Pretoria'); at 1 p. m. for Cuba per s. s. Seneca, via Havana; at 9 p. m. for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSIAY—At 1 p. m. for Marhados and Janeiro Cortez and Guatemala must be directed 'per Ardanrose'); at 1 p. m. for Santiago de Cuba per s. s. Konnett. Per s. s. Ardanrose (letters for Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala must be directed 'per Ardanrose'); at 1 p. m. for Santiago de Cuba per s. s. Konnett. Per s. s. Hubert, at 1 p. m. for Santiago de Cuba per s. s. Konnett. Per s. s. Hubert, at 1 p. m. for Santiago de Cuba per s. s. Konnett. Per s. s. Hubert, at 1 p. m. for Porte Rico, via Curacao, at an insupplementary 10:30 a. m. fo

ters for Guatenala must be directed "per Advance");
at \$3.30 p. m. for Newfoundland, per steamer from
North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence
by steamer, close at this office daily at \$3.30 p. m.
Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Beston and thence by
steamer, close at this office daily at \$3.30 p. m.
Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Beston and thence by
steamer, close at this office daily at \$3.30 p. m.
Mails
for Cuba close at this office daily at \$3.30 p. m.
The control of the daily at \$3.30 p. m.
The close at this office daily at \$2.30 p. m.
TRegistered mail closes at \$6.00 p. m. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per s. s. Empress of India
(from Vancouver), close here daily up to October 13
at 6.30 p. m. Mails for China, Japan and Hawail, per
s. s. Australia (from San Francisco), close here daily
up to October 5 at 6.30 p. m. Mails for Hawail, per
s. s. Australia (from San Francisco) close here daily
west Australia, New-Zealand, Hawail and Fiji Islands,
per s. s. Warrimoo (from Vancouver), close here daily
after Reptember 20 and up to October 13 at 6.30 p. m.
Mails for China and Japan, per s. s. Tacoma (from Tacoma), close here daily up to October 13 at 6.30 p. m.
Mails for China and Japan, per s. s. Tacoma (from Tacoma), close here daily up to October 15
at 6.30 p. m. Mails for Australia (except
West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe, NewZealand, Hawail, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per s. s.
Mariposa (from San Francisco), close here daily up to October 25
at 6.30 p. m. Mails for Australia (except hose for
West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe, NewZealand, Hawail, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per s. s.
Mariposa (from San Francisco), close here daily up to October 25
at 7 a. m., 11 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. (or on
arrival at New York of s. s. Etruria with British mails
for Australia, high are forwarded to port of sailing daily
and the schedule of closing is arranged on the pre-

for Australia).

Transpacific mults are forwarded to port of sailing daily ranspacific mults are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. TRegulatered mult closes a 6 p. m. previous day.

CORPELIUS VAN COTT, Postmaster.

Rostoffice, New-York, N. Y., September 30, 1898.